



BRESLAW's New Capital PERFORMANCES,

AND
Miss ROSAMOND's LECTURE ON HEADS,

With several NEW FAVOURITE SONGS.

It being positively the *Last Week* of their performing in this City,
At *St Mary's Chapel*, Niddry's Wynd,
To-Morrow, being TUESDAY the 2d, and on WEDNESDAY next
the 3d inst. in the Evenings:—To begin precisely at Seven o'clock.

I. Mr BRESLAW will exhibit his NEW-INVENTED DECEPTIONS
on Cards, Letters, Thandiss, Dice, Rings, Medals, Swords, Pocket-
Pieces, &c. &c. particularly, he will deliver a SCALED LETTER to
any Lady or Gentleman, which will DISCOVER THE THOUGHTS
of almost every Person in the Company; after which he will command
a remarkable Piece of Money to FLY through a Silver Salver into a
Gold Box on the table, at one yard's distance.

II. The Company will be entertained with several select Pieces of MUSIC,
two New FAVOURITE SONGS by a YOUNG LADY, and several
New Deceptions on Cards, by a PUPIL of Mr BRESLAW's.

III. A SATIRICAL LECTURE ON HEADS will be delivered by the
celebrated Miss ROSAMOND.

IV. Mr BRESLAW will exhibit, in a manner entirely new, with Five
or Six MECHANICAL WATCHES, Gold and Silver Medals, Ja-
panned Caskets, Lemons, Gold Boxes, Glass and Silver Machines,
&c. &c. particularly with a New-invented small MAHOAGANY
CHEST, the particulars of which are inexpressible, and not to be
equalled in Europe.

Tickets or Places to be taken at Mr INNES's Confectioner (late Mrs
STEELE's) opposite Bridge-street; or any person inclinable to learn
some Deceptions, may apply to Mr BRESLAW, at Mrs Lindfay's, below
the Tron-church.

TO THE PRINTER.

S I R,

THE capitulation of Tobago having been published in the
London Gazette, without any part of my dispatch to
the Secretary of State, which accompanied it, it may be ex-
pected that I should give the Public some account of the siege
and capture of that island; and it may perhaps be thought the
more incumbent upon me to do so, as Sir George Rodney, in
his letter of the 29th of June to the Admiralty, has misstated
several facts respecting that event, and insinuated that it had
sundered without making any defence.

Early in the morning of the 23d of May, I received infor-
mation that the enemy's Squadron had been seen to windward
the evening before, and that it was then approaching the island.
I instantly dispatched Captain Barnes, of the Rattlesnake, with
the intelligence to Sir George Rodney. Captain Barnes was
fortunate enough to find the fleet at Barbadoes, and he delivered
my dispatch on board the *Sandwich* at twelve o'clock on the
night of the 26th of May.

About ten o'clock in the morning of the 23d, the Squadron
brought to off Minister Point, hoisted French colours, and im-
mediately got their troops into boats, with an intention to land
at Minister Bay; but, finding the sea very high, and receiving
some shot from a gun at Minister Point, which would have an-
noyed them in landing, they returned on board. They then
endeavoured to get into Rockley Bay; but the current carry-
ing them to leeward, they went round the west end of the
island. This Squadron consisted of the Pluton, of 74 guns;
the Experiment, of 50; the Railleuse, of 32; the Sensible, a
frigate, of 32; the Eagle, of 14; and four sloops, under the
command of the Chevalier d'Albert de Rious.

Next morning, the 24th, the enemy effected a landing at
Great Courland Bay with very little loss; the temporary bat-
tery there, of three 18 pounders, was almost entirely without
cover, and so injudiciously situated, that ships could fire upon
the back part of it, before a gun from it could bear upon them.
The Pluton brought to within four hundred yards of this bat-
tery, and kept up so constant a fire, that, in a very short time,
the party was driven from it, having been scarcely able to bring
a gun to bear upon her. But a gun at Blackrock, under the
direction of Major Hamilton of the militia, though at a great
distance, continued to fire upon the Pluton for a consider-
able time, and killed several of her men.

Upon quitting the battery, our troops were posted upon the
heights, upon each side of the road leading from Courland to
Scarborough, to harass the enemy upon their march; but the
French General, with great judgment, avoided the defile, and
leaving the road, ascended the height upon his right. He
there kept his men partly concealed behind a wood, and sent a
party to gain some heights which were still above him. This
advanced party exchanged a few shot with some of our regulars;
but as they were at a considerable distance from each other,
there were only two of our people killed. Upon this occasion
Mr Collow offered to set fire to his canes to distress the ene-
my; but some rain which had fallen in the night unfortunately
prevented their burning so rapidly as to have that effect. Mr
Collow's magnanimity, however, is not the less deserving of
praise. As the troops were much fatigued with the hard duty
they had undergone that and the preceding day, and as there
was likewise reason to believe, that the enemy would attempt
to cut off our retreat to Concordia, the place of our rendez-
vous, by detaching part of their army round by another road,
it was judged proper to carry the troops thither in the evening.

General Blanchelande, Governor of St Vincent's, who com-
manded the French troops, in the mean time dispersed papers
amongst the planters, expressing surprise at their deserting their
houses, and informing them, that their plantations would be
plundered and confiscated, if they did not return to them in 24
hours. These, however, had no effect on the inhabitants, who
were determined to retire with me to Concordia. The General,
at the same time, sent a flag of truce to acquaint me, that
he had landed with 3000 men to conquer the island, and he
offered to give any terms if I would capitulate; but his offer
was rejected, and his Excellency was requested not to trouble
me again upon that subject. In consequence of which he dis-
patched a letter that night (the twenty-fourth) to Martinique
for a reinforcement.

Upon the 25th the enemy took post upon the different heights

in the neighbourhood of Concordia, and on the 26th they
took possession of the town of Scarborough, and the hill.

On the 27th the enemy seemed to attack us. Mr
Charles Low, understanding that I was unwilling to destroy
his dwelling-house, and other buildings, although they afford-
ed some shelter to the enemy, came himself, and proposed to
burn them, which he instantly put in execution.

The 28th the French fleet came into Rockley Bay, having
left Courland the day before. A party of 20 negroes, who
were sent this day under the command of Messrs. Hamilton,
Mackeller, and Irvine, to burn the remainder of Mr Low's
houses, very bravely effected that business, notwithstanding the
opposition made by a large body of the enemy. Messrs Mac-
keller and Irvine, and nine of the negroes, were unfortunately
wounded.

The 29th, as well as the two preceding days, the enemy
endeavoured, without effect, to draw us from our post, by ex-
posing small parties, in marching them from one place to an-
other.

Early on the morning of the 30th, I received a letter from
Rear Admiral Drake, acquainting me that he was coming with
six sail of the line, and three frigates, to relieve the island, and
that General Skene was on board with 518 men. The joy oc-
casioned by the expected arrival of this long looked for succour
did not last, as we were soon after informed that the whole
French fleet had arrived from Martinique, in consequence of
General Blanchelande's letter dispatched the 24th at night, and
had fallen in with Mr Drake, who was thereby prevented from
landing the troops, and it was supposed his Squadron was taken.

This day the enemy took possession of Mr Cotton's house,
from whence they could see every thing that passed at Concor-
dia; they proposed that night to make a vigorous attack, and
the garrison as usual was ready to receive them; but their
guides having mistaken the path in the dark, they returned to
their quarters next morning much fatigued, and resolved not to
make another attempt, until their reinforcement from Marti-
nique should arrive.

On the morning of the 31st, we received intelligence, that
the enemy's fleet was again seen to windward, having returned
from chasing Admiral Drake; and at sun-set that evening, we
saw two French frigates and three cutters full of troops go into
Courland Bay.

The ground at Concordia is strong, and there is a view
from it of both sides of the island, which made it a desirable
part for us to possess; but the trench, which had been dug
there some years, was almost entirely filled up, and, if it had
been cleared out, would have acquired above 2000 men to de-
fend it. The engineers being, for these and other reasons, of
opinion, that it was no longer tenable against so superior a force,
it was unanimously resolved in a council of war to retreat di-
rectly to the Main Ridge, where a few huts had been built, and
some provisions and ammunition previously lodged. In conse-
quence of this resolution, the garrison began to march at one
in the morning of the first of June, and before eight they effected
their retreat to Caledonia, without the loss of a man.

Caledonia is near the centre of the island, and from thence
to the north side across the Main Ridge, there is a road six
miles in length, and so narrow that two men cannot walk a-
breaft. Upon each side there is an impenetrable forest, which
extends some miles—a handful of men could undoubtedly de-
fend this road against a powerful army. Rejoiced that the
troops had got to this place, and believing they could hold out
whilst the provisions lasted (of which there were only a few
days), I went on with the engineer, to get every thing ready
for their reception at the butts.

The Marquis de Bouille, who had arrived at Courland the
evening before with the reinforcement, having been deceived by
the silence of our march, and by centries being left after the
garrison went away, sent a flag at day-break to Concordia, be-
lieving the troops were still there; but, being disappointed, he
immediately sent orders to the Marquis du Chilleu, Governor
of Dominique, to land at Man of War Bay with three or four
hundred men, and he followed us directly himself as far as
Brotherfield. Being still more disappointed when he got there
to learn that we were four miles before him, in a strong coun-
try, he instantly ordered the adjoining plantations of Nutmeg
Grove and Belmont to be reduced to ashes, which was done
accordingly, in hopes of making the inhabitants surrender. An
order was then issued to burn four plantations more in four
hours, which was to be repeated at the like interval, till the
island should either surrender or be laid waste.

At this time, the enemy required Mr Orr to shew them the
road to our camp, which he positively refused. He offered to
go with an officer and a flag, but he would not conduct their
army. Threats of burning his house, and of putting him to
death, had no effect upon Mr Orr, although at that very in-
stant the plantations of his neighbours were in flames. Mr
Turner, a capitulant of St Vincent's, was then applied to; but
although that gentleman's whole property was under the French
government, he peremptorily refused to shew them the road, u-
pon their attempting to push on a body of men under the pro-
tection of a flag of truce. The Marquis de Bouille was there-
fore obliged to fend the flag without the troops.

Upon being informed of some of those circumstances, I ha-
stened back to Caledonia, when, to my very great mortification,
the militia refused to hold out any longer. My duty to his
Majesty, and my regard for the inhabitants, concurred in mak-
ing me urge them earnestly to defend the island to the last ex-
tremity, but in vain; for, exhausted with fatigue, in despair at
not having been relieved in the course of ten days, and seeing
at the same instant their estates in flames, they no longer paid
attention to my remonstrances. Thus circumstanced, I de-
fied the commanding officer of the regulars to take possession of
the road before-mentioned, with his troops, whilst I should re-
new my endeavours to prevail upon the militia to alter their
sentiments; but that gentleman refused to obey my orders,
and, consulting his officers, he determined to capitulate.

Being unable to prevent it, I left the regulars and militia to

make terms for themselves, as capitulating, at that time, was
perfectly against my opinion; but afterwards, seeing it was im-
possible to get them to hold out longer, and the inhabitants ha-
ving already agreed to some articles, which I disapproved of,
I interposed, and protested against any capitulation but upon
the terms of Dominique. Count Dillon, who was empowered
by the Marquis de Bouille to treat, for some time insisted that
their deserters, and the negroes we had armed, should be deli-
vered up to be punished; but finding these articles would never
be complied with, he gave them up, and on the evening of the
1st of June I consented to surrender the island upon the terms gi-
ven to Dominique. The officer commanding the troops made
terms for the regulars without consulting me, and he sent the
officer next in command, that evening, as a hostage for his per-
formance of them.

The Marquis de Bouille afterwards drew out articles very
different from those of Dominique, which I refused to sign; but
upon some of them being altered, and the inhabitants represent-
ing to me that they were, upon the whole, better than those of
Dominique, I appointed three gentlemen to examine and com-
pare them; and as they unanimously recommended me to sign
them, as being more favourable than those alluded to, I com-
plied with their request. The 1200 half Joannes, and the
furnishing of 400 negroes to the French King's works (which
are not in the Dominique capitulation), were agreed to by some
of the inhabitants before I had consented to capitulate; but as
the planters at large were resolved to pay their quota of those
articles, and not to allow the few individuals who had subscri-
bed to bear the whole loss, and as the Marquis de Bouille had
agreed to allow the 1200 half Joannes to be expended in re-
constructing the houses which had been burnt, I admitted them
into the capitulation.

It is perhaps impossible to ascertain the number of the enemy's
army, as they generally exaggerate their force before a siege,
and diminish it after. The French, however, upon this occa-
sion, varied less than is usual; for General Blancheland, upon
his landing, said he had 3000 men, and I have been informed
since the capitulation by Mr Fitzmaurice, the second in com-
mand, and Mr Walsh, the Major General, (Adjutant General)
of his army, that General Blancheland brought with him be-
tween two and three thousand men. The reinforcement land-
ed by the Marquis de Bouille was supposed to be about half
that number.

Our number under arms never exceeded four hundred
and twenty-seven men, exclusive of forty armed negroes, viz.
Four gunners of the royal artillery, 207 rank and file of the
86th regiment, fifteen matrosses of the island artillery, 181 rank
and file of the militia, and 20 seamen.

Sir George Rodney, in his account, generously give us forty
of the train, 300 regulars capable of doing duty, and 500 mi-
litia; and, to make the contest near equal, he sunk, in the same
account, all our enemies except 900.

Sir George observes, "that something extraordinary must
have happened to have induced Governor Ferguson to capitu-
late." But I apprehend the world will think it more extraor-
dinary, that a British Admiral, with 21 ships of the line under his
command, should allow an enemy's Squadron of four ships and
frigates, and a few sloops, to besiege, for ten days together, a Bri-
tish colony, within twenty-four hours sail of him, without either
relieving the island, or endeavouring to destroy the Squadron
than that an island, without any fortification whatever, defended
by only 427 men, without even covering sufficient to shelter
them from the inclemency of the weather, should be unable to
hold out longer than ten days, against an army of veteran
troops above five times their number.

And it will perhaps appear equally extraordinary, that the
whole French fleet and army should arrive at Tobago from
Martinique before the Squadron from Barbadoes, although my
express to Sir George Rodney failed thirty-six hours before
General Blancheland dispatched the cutter for his reinforce-
ment, when it is well known that the voyage from Tobago to
Martinique, going and returning, is more than double the voyage
from Tobago to Barbadoes and back.

Jermyn-street, No. 33.
Sept. 24, 1781.

GEO. FERGUSON.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

I beg you will insert the following, as I wish to find a man
agreeable to me. If any of your readers should think himself
so, I beg to be publicly informed of it, as no woman longs
more after matrimony.

I DO not love a man that's tall;
A man that's little, worse than all.
I, too, abhor a man that's fat;
A man that's poor is worse than that.
A young man is a constant pest;
An old one would my room infest.
Nor do I like a man that's fair;
A man that's black I cannot bear.
A man of sense is always proud;
A senseless one is always loud.
For a red coat I've no tendre;
For a black one I'm less fonder.
A sailor always stinks of tar;
A rogue is always at the bar.
A sober man I will not take;
A gambler soon my heart would break.
A drunken man I fear would scourge me;
A doctor, too, I'm sure would purge me;
A man that's rich I'm sure won't have me;
And one that's poor I fear would starve me;
I'm from my cradle a despoiser
Of ill-humour and a miser.
Then hard I believe will be my fate,
Extremely all above I hate,
And yet I sigh for marriage state.

Edin. Sept. 26.

M.

A M E R I C A.

New York, Aug. 1. Yesterday morning the Schooner Dol-
 Capt. Newbold, arrived here from Charlestown, after a pas-
 sage of eight days. By her we are informed, that Lord Raw-
 don, after Mr Green got his drubbing from Col Croger, on the
 17th of June, ordered the post of Ninety-Six to be demo-
 lished and relinquished, having, for the better accommodation
 of the army, removed to Orangeburgh, 80 miles distant from
 Charlestown.

General Green has quitted his late position on Saluda, and
 retreated over the Ennoree, which last river he passed at Hend-
 rick's ford with uncommon precipitation, being closely pushed
 by Lord Rawdon, who was within two hours march of him at
 that place.

Charlestown, July 11. On Thursday se'ennight, a small
 party of mounted militia surrounded the house of An-
 drew Williamson, Esq; formerly Brigadier-General of the
 South Carolina militia, about seven miles from town, and with-
 out allowing him time to put on his clothes, carried him off
 prisoner. On intelligence being received of this, Major Fraser,
 with 90 of his dragoons, was detached next day in quest of
 them. After having effected a circuitous march of more than
 70 miles through the woods, with the most profound secrecy,
 on Saturday morning the Major surprised their main body in
 their camp at the Horsehoe, killed 14 on the spot, wounded
 several, took Colonel Isaac Hayne, their Commander, prison-
 er, and released Gen. Williamson from his confinement at a
 house in the neighbourhood.

Among the killed was the second in command, Lieutenant-
 Colonel McLaughlin; his brother Captain McLaughlin was
 dangerously wounded. Col. Hayne was brought to town on
 Sunday, and is now lodged in the Provost.

Extrad of a letter from Charlestown, dated the 21st of July.

"Colonel Coates, who commanded the 19th regiment sta-
 tioned at Monk's Corner, upon the appearance lately of a large
 body of rebels, chiefly horse, under the command of Lee,
 Washington, &c. relinquished his situation, and moved to a
 more advantageous ground nearer to this town. Intelligence
 of this being arrived, a large part of the troops in garrison
 were ordered out to reinforce him. Previous, however, to their
 junction with the 19th regiment, Colonel Coates was several
 times attacked by, and as often beat back, the rebels. He at
 last disposed of his men in such a manner as induced them to
 make another attempt, in which they were repulsed with the
 loss of about 70 killed, mostly Lee's dragoons. We had on-
 ly 17 killed and wounded in the different skirmishes. General
 Greene is still on the other side of Santee, and the greatest
 part of our army about Orangeburgh. We daily expect to have
 further advices, as our troops are still in motion.

New York, Aug. 8. Since our last we have learned, that
 General Washington has moved the army under his command
 about six miles more to the northward, in the vicinity of the
 White Plains.

New York, Aug. 11. By the late accounts from Philadel-
 phia, we are informed the rebels are in great consternation, oc-
 casioned by blocking up the river Delaware, a fleet of 12 sail
 bound for the Havannah (the favourite object of their trade,
 and source of all their revenues) on their voyage down, pro-
 ceeding to sea, perceived the British fleet, and suddenly pul-
 led back to their former moorings.

We have also the pleasure to announce, that their last effort
 to restore public credit has miscarried, as the Loan or Bank
 (from an establishment of which, much was expected by the
 weaker brethren of this new-fangled Republic) has fallen
 through, and is now found to be impracticable.

New York, August 15. We have the pleasure to acquaint
 the public with the arrival of his Majesty's ship Amphion, of
 32 guns, John Bazely, Esq; commander, from Bremer Lee,
 in Germany, after a passage of 93 days, with the Ostlich
 sloop of war, commanded by Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart. and
 Britannia armed ship, and 23 sail of transports, having on
 board 2088 German officers and privates, &c. They took on
 the passage a ship belonging to Salem, in New-England, and a
 brigantine.

The General Monk, Captain Rogers, has taken the schoo-
 ner Liberty, and the privateer Mercury, of 10 guns, from
 New-London, which, after being manned out of the Monk,
 brought in a brigantine laden with flour.

On Sunday was sent into our harbour, the rebel letter of
 marque Revolution, Captain McNaughton, of 20 guns, with
 1200 barrels of flour, bound from Philadelphia for the Ha-
 vannah; she was taken by the Triumph, of 16 guns, belong-
 ing to this port.

New York, Aug. 18. Thursday was brought in here by
 some of his Majesty's ships, the rebel privateer brig Mariamne,
 — Whipple, master, of 16 six-pounders, and 47 men;
 four days out on a cruise, but had taken nothing.

Last night, arrived a French lugger vessel, prize to his Ma-
 jesty's ship Solebay, bound for Rhode Island from L'Orient,
 laden, it is said, with dry goods to the amount of fifteen thou-
 sand pounds.

Last Saturday, the gallant Major Ward (who, last July, so
 eminently defended the block-house on Hudson's River against
 Wayne and an immense host of rebels) with a party of refugees,
 took and brought in a rebel guard of 15 men, from the neigh-
 bourhood of Hackensack.

L O N D O N.

This morning, an express arrived at the Admiralty, and
 another at the American department, with dispatches from his
 Excellency Major-General Vaughan. They contain nothing
 new of any material consequence, being little more than dupli-
 cates of his former dispatches. Information was brought by
 the same express of the safe arrival of the Leeward Island fleet
 off the Core of Cork. General Vaughan came passenger in the
 Cerberus frigate, and landed at Cork with a view to avail him-
 self of the first conveyance to England. *English Chron.*

Government have received information, that Monf. de Grasse
 is recalled from the chief command of the French fleet on the
 American station, and that Monf. Boudinville, the celebrated
 navigator, is appointed to succeed him. The superseding Monf.
 de Grasse is supposed to have originated from the representa-
 tion of his Captains, relative to the engagement that happened
 between him and Sir Samuel Hood in the West Indies. *Ibid.*

Governor Ferguson has written to the Commander in Chief,
 insinuating upon it, as a right due to his honour and character,
 that a Board of General Officers be called, as a Court of En-
 quiry, to sit and hear evidence respecting his conduct as Lieut.
 Governor of Tobago, which he considers as attacked in an ar-
 ticle in Sir George Rodney's letter, published in the Gazette,
 concerning the loss of that island. It is not certain, however,

that this request will be complied with, the paragraph alluded
 to not amounting, in the judgment of the majority of his Ma-
 jesty's Ministers, to a direct imputation upon Governor Fer-
 guson's conduct, and the gallant Admiral being himself thought
 to have done every thing up to the occasion; which it was pos-
 sible for him to effect under the circumstances. *Ibid.*

Several representations, also, of them erroneous, having been
 circulated as to the visit made by Sir George Rodney to the
 King at Windsor, we have selected the following brief account
 of the particulars, which may be depended upon as the real
 state of the case. When Sir George called at the Queen's
 house, the King was not retained from hunting. The Admi-
 ral waited his Majesty's coming, and then, sending in his name,
 was immediately introduced, in the usual form, to the royal
 presence; but after the compliments had passed, and Sir George
 was proceeding to enter into a conversation of business, his Ma-
 jesty politely interrupted him with this intimation, "that he
 saw he was fatigued with his journey; he would not therefore
 detain him then, but would be glad to see him at the levee."
 This remark of course put an end to the interview, and the
 Admiral instantly retired. The reason of his Majesty's putting
 so speedy a termination to the conference, undoubtedly arose from
 this cause, that he might have an opportunity of consulting with
 his Ministers, which is usual on similar occasions, as to the
 nature of the reception most proper to be given. We can assure
 our readers, that the Admiral did not ascribe it to any personal
 diffidence on the part of the King himself. *Ibid.*

The brave Sir George Rodney's conduct is disapproved by
 the Ministry, and the Admiral, when at the levee yesterday,
 met a very unfavourable reception from his Majesty. No less
 than eighty actions have been commenced against him on the St
 Eustatia business. *Ibid.*

This morning, an express arrived at the Admiralty Office
 from Admiral Darby, who was clear of Scilly the 23d in the
 morning, with 26 sail of the line. The express was brought
 by a cutter to Portsmouth.

The Quebec fleet were spoke with, all well, the 16th of
 August, off Cape Rofier, under convoy of his Majesty's ships
 Dedalus, Brune, and Pandora: The Cork fleet were with the
 above, likewise all well, consisting of 33 sail.

The cartel vessels for the exchange of prisoners between
 England and Holland are to sail to and from Leith and the
 Texel; the first exchange will be early in the next month.

Ministry are said to have fresh information from New-York,
 that the French fleet were arrived in America, and had landed
 a large body of troops, which had joined Washington's army
 immediately. Soon after the junction they had raised their
 tents, and again marched towards New-York, and, at the time
 the letters were written, had approached to within twenty miles
 of that place. The English were in high spirits, and fully de-
 termined to give them a warm reception.

Ministry are extremely anxious to hear from Minorca, every
 succour having been sent General Murray, previous to the
 Spaniards having meditated their attack, that was necessary, and
 could be spared for the defence of the place.

The French and Spanish fleets are certainly between us and
 the Jamaica homeward-bound fleet, but are not so powerful as
 has been reported. We are informed by a correspondent, that
 they have never exceeded 36 or 37 ships of the line, and have
 been much distressed by sickness.

Every necessary preparation is making in town for the recep-
 tion of Lord Rawdon, who is hourly expected home from
 Carolina.

Yesterday Lord Mountbatten took leave of his Majesty, pre-
 vious to his Lordship's setting out on Sunday next on his re-
 turn to Turin.

Prince Alfred, the youngest Prince, lying dangerously ill,
 her Majesty did not come from Windsor yesterday; she con-
 stantly attending her royal offspring in the Nursery.

Yesterday the mail from New-York was brought express to
 the General Post Office, and the letters delivered out.

Yesterday there was a Quarterly General Court of Propri-
 etors of East-India Stock at their House in Leadenhall-street,
 pursuant to their Charter for calling Quarterly Courts.

As soon as the Clerk had read over the Minutes of the last
 Meeting, the Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Quar-
 terly Accounts were prepared to be read to them, which the
 Clerk accordingly read, and which stated all the several Items
 of Debtor and Creditor of the Company from the 1st of March
 to the 1st of September, 1781, when there appeared a balance
 in favour of the Company of above 700,000 l. besides nearly as
 much more in cash, which, by their agreement with Govern-
 ment, was to be referred to the Company for extraordinary ex-
 pencies.

A conversation then took place relative to appointing a day for
 restoring Mr Robertson, late third mate of the Valentine East-
 Indian, to his former place, which being fixed for Tuesday
 next, the Court adjourned.

At the close of the poll this day at Guildhall, the numbers
 were:

For Sir Watkin Lewes, 2190
 Alderman Clark, 2017

The poll for the city of London will be adjourned on Satur-
 day from twelve o'clock till one, for the choice of Lord
 Mayor, when it will commence again, and finally close at
 three.

Yesterday Mr Ewer, the Governor of the Bank, gave his
 vote for Mr Alderman Clark, with most of the gentlemen who
 are Liverymen and clerks of the Bank of England.

Mr Sheriff Crichton is perfectly recovered from the accident
 he met with at Guildhall on Monday last, having happily nei-
 ther fractured nor dislocated his leg, which was very extraor-
 dinary, considering the elevation of the Huffsings is about three
 feet, from which he made a false step into the hall, with the
 whole pressure of his body on the one leg from which he step-
 ped off.

Yesterday several of the nobility waited on Admiral Rodney,
 at his house in Albemarle-street, to compliment him on his
 safe arrival in England.

Yesterday Admiral Rodney kissed the King's hand at St
 James's, on his appointment to the dignity of Knight of the
 Bath, during his absence in the West-Indies.

A correspondent says, "It is with confidence he can assure
 the public, that Sir Henry Clinton's return from America
 will take place as soon as the threatened attack of New-York is
 blown over; but he will not presume to assign the reasons, or
 repeat the reasons assigned by that General."

Advice is received from Gibraltar, that some Algerine cor-
 sairs have taken a Dutch man of war of 64 guns, after an en-
 gagement of two hours, and carried her into Algiers; the
 Dutch Captain, his first Lieutenant, and 20 of his men were

killed and many wounded; the Algerines carried each thirty
 12 and 18 pounders, and were full of men. Some of the
 Dutch crew got into a boat undisturbed by the barbarians,
 and got safe to Gibraltar, when the Governor ordered great
 care to be taken of them, and that they should be supplied with
 every thing necessary.

Advice is received from Ostend, that a large Spanish ship,
 bound from St Sebastian's to Bourdeaux, laden with divers
 sorts of goods, is taken by the Dolphin privateer, and both
 were put in there, having just escaped being taken by a Dutch
 frigate, which had chased them three hours; the Spanish ship
 had on board a French family and their effects, who were on
 their return home to reside in their own country.

The last letters from Jamaica mention, that advice had been
 received there from Hispaniola of a violent earthquake which
 had damaged several of the fortifications, and done other con-
 siderable damage.

Sir George Rodney made his appearance yesterday at St
 James's in a new elegant carriage; a great concourse waited
 his coming from the Court, and testified their approbation of
 seeing their favourite commander on British ground.

It is somewhat remarkable, that though Lord Sandwich was
 yesterday at St James's, he did not introduce Sir George Rod-
 ney at the levee; the cause of this accustomed etiquette not
 taking place, is supposed to originate from a dispute which has
 happened between this veteran commander, and his Lordship,
 on the information that was transmitted to him of the force of
 M. de Grasse's Squadron when it sailed from Brest for the West
 Indies.

Before Admiral Rodney left the islands, he dispatched the
 Torbay of 74 guns, the Sandwich of 98 guns, and the Prince
 William of 64, to Jamaica. The Triumph of 74 guns, and
 the Panther of 60, are convoy to the homeward-bound fleet;
 therefore Admiral Hood's Squadron, which is supposed to be
 gone to America, consists of the following ships, viz.

Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
Barfleur,	90	Ajax,	74
Alfred,	74	Ruffel,	74
Shrewsbury,	74	Princessa,	70
Centaur,	74	Resolution,	74
Montague,	74	Invincible,	74
Monarch,	74	Belliqueux,	64
Terrible,	74	Intrepid,	64
Alcide,	74		

It appears somewhat odd, that Rodney should have been in
 so vast a hurry to make his way to England, that he could not
 suffer the least delay in lying by for the Leeward-Island fleet,
 even for a day. An 80 gun ship would have been no small ad-
 dition to their slender convoy.—'Tis time, however, for the old,
 gallant, weather-beaten tar, to enjoy a little of the *otium cum
 dignitate*.

Sir Laurence Dundas, who died a few days since at his seat
 in Yorkshire, is said to have left behind him, in various lega-
 cies to his Nephews and other relations, the immense fortune
 of 900,000 l. in personalities and landed property.

By the death of Sir Laurence Dundas, an estate of near
 sixteen thousand pounds per annum devolves to his son, now
 Sir Tho. Dundas.

A letter from Bude in Hungary, dated Sept. 1st, says,
 "The grapes are already ripe in all our vineyards, and the
 vintage will be so abundant, that a tun full of wine is offered
 for two empty tons; and as they have not a sufficient number
 of casks, a great quantity of grapes have been put under ground
 till vessels can be procured."

Letters from Prague mention, that one of the most learned
 Jews in that city had abjured Judaism, and was baptised with
 his wife and nine children.

The following anecdote of the conduct of the Prince of As-
 turias shews clearly how much he disapproves of the present
 measures of the Spanish cabinet: A Spanish nobleman, when
 he took leave of the Prince, to come with the King's leave to
 England, sent thither by his Physicians to drink the Bath wa-
 ters, had this speech made to him—"You are going to a
 country with whom I wish we were at peace, and as the
 true interests of Spain demand. Let them know in Eng-
 land, that those Spaniards who wish well to their country,
 know that our interests are the same, and that we ought
 not to be at war!"

The following is the present state of the Army in the service of
 the American Congress:

Four regiments of cavalry, 6 troops each, of 64	men,	1556
Four regiments of artillery, 9 companies each, of 65	men,	2340
Forty-nine regiments of infantry, 9 companies, each	46 men,	28214
One regiment of artificers, 8 companies each, 60	men,	480
		32580

The following are the present rentals of the principal estates in
 England, viz.

Duke of Bedford's,	—	L. 66,000
Duke of Northumberland's,	—	57,000
Duke of Devonshire's,	—	52,500
Duke of Marlborough's,	—	51,800
Lord Shelburne's,	—	31,000
Lord Spencer's,	—	30,000
Sir James Lowther's,	—	30,000
Duke of Norfolk's,	—	29,000
Lord Milton's,	—	28,000
Marquis of Rockingham's,	—	27,000
Duke of Montague's,	—	27,000
Duke of Rutland's,	—	26,700
Lord Grosvenor's,	—	27,000
Duke of Beaufort's,	—	26,000
Mr Coke's,	—	24,000

The Bedford, Devonshire, Beaufort, Norfolk, and Rut-
 land estates are further improvable; the rest are already at rack
 rents.

The very spirited manner (says a correspondent) in which
 General Murray writes to our Ambassador, must give great
 hopes that Minorca will not fall into the hands of the common
 enemy. The behaviour of that brave officer, when the French
 besieged Quebec, is well known. It is amazing what difficul-
 ties he had to encounter, and still he repulsed the invaders.
 This much is certain, that should they possess themselves of the
 island of Minorca, they will obtain it by a dear purchase; for
 it is not as in 1756, when the brave old General Blakeney had
 neither force sufficient to defend it, nor was it in proper time
 apprized of the approach of the enemy. General Murray has

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had long notice of their intentions, has been preparing for them by every practicable means, and the inhabitants are most of them instructed in military discipline.

Extract of a letter from Kingston (Jamaica) July 28.

"The Hero letter of marque, Capt. Beaver, returned from a cruise on Wednesday; in the night of Friday the 6th inst. the fell in with the Licorne frigate, and unfortunately mistaking each other for an enemy, an engagement ensued within pistol shot, which continued an hour and a quarter before the fatal error was discovered; 18 men are said to be killed and wounded on board the Licorne, and 14 on board the Hero, whose hull, masts, and rigging received considerable damage. It is much to be regretted that some measure could not be adopted to prevent such unhappy mistakes in future. Capt. Beaver in his cruise fell in with a fleet of nine sail of Dutchmen from Curacao, bound to Cape Francois, three of which he took—he also ran a zebeck of 28 guns ashore at Mont Christi."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Sept. 23.

"Arrived the *Parnassus* privateer, Capt. Sheene, from a cruise, and has brought in with her the Maria Juffa Catharina, Duff, from Amsterdam for France, with stores; she failed a single ship from the Texel, and by her we are informed that 30 sail lay ready laden there when she came away."

"Sailed the *Prudente* and *Emerald* frigates on a cruise; also the *Flying Fish* and *Resolution* cutters, with dispatches for Gibraltar; and the *made for Plymouth*."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, September 27.

"You may assure the Public, from the first authority, that Sir Henry Clinton has written home to Ministry, requesting leave to return to England, under the most positive assurances, that his continuance at New York can neither be honourable to himself, nor serviceable to his country."

"Sir Henry Clinton is said to be particularly disgusted at the conduct of Lord G. Germain, who has done nothing but amuse the Commander in Chief for a long time past, in the promises of such reinforcements which would have enabled him to have done something effectual, and in the expectation of which Sir Henry Clinton had drafted off the flower of his army, to assist Lord Cornwallis in his operations in the Carolinas."

"The late advices from New York represent the state of the British troops there to be much too weak to stand against the united army of General Washington and the Count de Rochambeau, should they make an attack against that city, owing to the repeated reinforcements which the Commander in Chief had detached to the assistance of Lord Cornwallis, between whom an unhappy misunderstanding had taken place."

"It is generally understood, that Sir Henry Clinton is to take passage home, as soon as the intentions of Mons. de Grasse shall be known, respecting the attack expected from that commander, in conjunction with the French and American forces."

"Authentic letters from Paris advise, that the French Ministry have taken great umbrage at the conduct of their commanders in the West Indies, and talk very seriously of bringing them to an account, for not having put themselves in possession of the island of Tobago many months sooner than they did, as they are said to have had it in their power, from the inactive state of the English fleet under Sir George Rodney, to have done it with great ease."

"The very liberal and humane behaviour of the French, upon making themselves masters of Tobago, cannot be too much noticed, or too warmly spoken of. Upon the surrender of the island, the Marquis de Bouille did not seize upon the private property of the inhabitants, nor cause it to be disposed of at public auction, pocketing the produce for his own emolument; but conducted himself towards the inhabitants as a Commander who, though flushed with victory, never once forgot that humanity was due to the conquered."

"Major Stanhope, who commanded the regulars at Tobago, at the time it was captured by the French, and agreed with the enemy on the articles of capitulation that took place, without the concurrence or consent of the Governor, is to have his conduct investigated into by a court-martial, which is shortly to sit, to enquire into his conduct on the above occasion."

"However the above officer may be blameable for having capitulated with the enemy, without the approbation of the Governor, military men pronounce the conditions obtained to be both mild and honourable."

"As many persons may have occasion to write to Tobago, it may not be amiss to inform them, that their letters should be directed there by the way of Barbadoes, as a flag of truce is continually passing between the two islands."

"It is said, that the convoy intended for the outward-bound East-India fleet will be the strongest and most formidable ever appointed to that service."

"Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood remains with the command of the Leeward Island Squadron; and, it is supposed, will not be superseded in that important trust, although he is nearly one of the youngest flag officers in the fleet. Sir Samuel is a very active and experienced officer, two qualities rarely met with in either our naval or military commanders in chief."

"This morning Admiral Sir George Rodney waited on the the Lords of the Admiralty for the first time since his return from the West-Indies; and afterwards went to Lord George Germain's, where he staid with his Lordship for a considerable time."

"This day, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore had a long conference with Lord George Germaine, at his house in Pall Mall, and this day, with the rest of the general officers, is to take leave of the King, on their going to embark for America."

The following ADDRESS was presented to Lieutenant Governor FERGUSON, by a respectable body of the inhabitants of TOBAGO, upon his leaving the Island, on the 10th of June 1781.

"To the Honourable GEORGE FERGUSON, Esq; late Governor of the Island of Tobago."

"WE, the inhabitants of this Island, beg leave to offer you our warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and impartiality of your conduct as Governor of this Island, and for the bravery with which you defended it nine days against a powerful army, to which you were at last induced to surrender by the intreaties of us the inhabitants, to save our properties from the destruction with which they were threatened. And we flatter ourselves, that the gallantry of your conduct, on this occasion, will recommend you to the approbation and favour of your Sovereign."

Tobago, June 6, 1781."

We are happy to inform the Public, that some of the Leeward Island fleet, belonging to Glasgow, are safe arrived in Clyde. We have not been able to learn whether the whole trade belonging to that place have got in, but presume they have, as it is not to be supposed they would separate. The wind having proved favourable, since the fleet was ordered to steer north about, after they were seen off Cape Clear, we may reasonably expect to see them in Leith Roads in a day or two."

This day, the *Hirondelle* privateer of Dunkirk, prize to his Majesty's ship *Proselyte*, was sold by public roup at Lawson's coffee-house, for 3011. 1s. Sterling. The purchase was made by Captain Mitchell, commander of the *Lively* privateer."

Foggy, Sept. 27. 1781.

Yesterday, came on here the election of Magistrates for this burgh, when

GEORGE DEMPSTER, Esq; was elected Provost.

Mess. John Webster,

James Dickson,

John Cuthbert, Treasurer.

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the Cornwallis, dated Sept. 24.

"We sailed from the Fairley on Thursday the 6th of September, at one A. M. and, on Sunday the 9th, was captured in the chops of the North Channel, within ten leagues of Torry, at noon, by the *Eagle* frigate privateer of St. Maloes, of 44 guns, to wit, 28 twenty-four pounders on one deck, and 16 twelve and eighteens on her quarters, and 350 men, among whom were a number of Irishmen, commanded by Capt. Dalbraid. Our Captain and all his crew were taken, on board the frigate, except Mr. Taylor chief mate, myself, and my boy, who lived on board as usual, under French government, for ten days, steering for France; but, luckily for us, on Tuesday last, the 18th inst. we fell in with his Majesty's frigate the *Montfleur* of 44 guns and 250 men, commanded by the Hon. Charles Phipps, Esq; who recaptured us off Cape Clear, took the French prize-matter and 9 men, who had the charge of us, on board his own frigate, and sent a petty officer and 7 men on board of us, with orders to make Portsmouth, or the next English port that the wind permitted."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 25.

"Advice was received last night by express from Limerick, that on the 23d instant the *Enterprise* privateer of London, commanded by Captain Eden, had arrived in the river Shannon, and brought in with her two prizes, viz. the brig *Thomas* of Boston, from Boston to Cadiz, and the brig *Betty* of Boston, from Port au Prince to Bilbao, the one of 12 guns, the other of six, both laden with tobacco, cocoa, &c. computed to be worth 15,000l."

"The following notice was yesterday filed in the Royal Exchange:

"My LORD,

Dublin Castle, Sept. 24. 1781.

"I have his Excellency's commands to inform you, that by a letter received early this morning, by express from the Commander in Chief, I have had the pleasure to hear that the Leeward Islands fleet, consisting of 170 sail, had arrived on the 22d off Kinsale; and, when Sir John Irwine's dispatch left Cork, was said to be then standing for the harbour of Cork. I request your Lordship will communicate this pleasing event to the city of Dublin. I have the honour to be, &c."

WM. EDEN.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

"In consequence of the above, Mr. Kelly, one of the messengers, was dispatched with an express from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for London."

"We hear, the whole of the Leeward Island fleet arrived at Cork, are ordered to fall down the Channel and proceed round Scotland. A most convincing proof that Government do not seem to be quite sure that the combined fleets are gone into port."

"Such a daring outrage against the laws of any civilized country, never was offered, as that now carrying on by Fitzgerald, at Rockfield, in the County of Mayo; no less than absolutely levying war against the state. To such a pitch of audacity has he carried his insolence, that he lately obliged the Sheriff, assisted with two troops of cavalry, to make a hasty retreat from before his lines. We are informed, that a regular fortification, with fosses, bastions, &c. have been formed at that place, upon which a number of ship guns, procured from Newport Pratt, are mounted with complete carriages; and that they are amply supplied with ammunition and stores; to enable them to make a vigorous defence, as he has declared to his associates, that he is resolved, rather than surrender, to be buried under the ruins. An armed banditti of upwards of 1000 irregulars, armed, clothed, and well appointed, compose the garrison. No less a force than 150 foot, three troops of horse, and a Captain's command of artillery, with two twelve pounders, two howitzers, and several covered waggons, marched from this city upon Sunday morning last, at six o'clock, to invest this fort, and reduce the Governor to an obedience to the laws of the realm."

"It is asserted, that if a single life upon either side falls, in consequence of the summons, that the Governor will be hanged upon the walls of his own citadel."

The following letter was received on Saturday evening, from Chester, by a commercial house in Dublin:

"DEAR SIR,

Parkgate, Sept. 17. 1781.

"Pursuant to orders, I this day waited upon Captain Ellis, and find his situation to be such as gives me little hopes of his protection. He proposed to their Lordships, by letter of the 12th instant, to take some vessels from Chester to Liverpool, bound to Dublin, under his care, and then to proceed to Plymouth with his prize, as he is ordered there; but he yesterday received positive orders to go to sea immediately and cruise off Cape Clear, to gain intelligence of the combined fleets, which orders he must have immediately put in execution had he been ready; but he says it will take him three days to get ready. Now, as they had not received his letters when these orders were sent he says he does not know what to say, whether they, on receipt of his letter, will not send him orders to follow his own plan of conveying the trade, or whether he must proceed in search of the fleets, which he must do as soon as he is ready, without further orders arrive. I was this day on board a vessel (who arrived in Liverpool yesterday) that was taken last Wednesday, coming across Carigan bay, by a lugger of 14 guns, commanded by Pat. Dowling, between the *William*, *William* Hussey master, from Bristol to Liverpool, he informed for good, so that I fear our Channel is full of privateers. The people on board say, there was only one Frenchman on board the privateer. You'll please to inform Mess. Griffith, Jess. Edwards, &c. of my proceedings; and I remain, waiting further orders, your's affectionately,

THO. SIMMONS."

Mr W. N. Geoghegan, merchant, Chester.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 26.

"By a gentleman landed from on board the *Hero* ship, we hear, that excessive heats prevailed at Charlestown for some time; the thermometer was up at 110 degrees, the like never known there before. Very little news of importance, except that our ships there had re-landed what rice they had taken in there, owing to the apprehensions entertained of a scarcity of provisions prevailing. The *Hero* sailed from Charlestown the 5th of August, and Lord Rawdon was to come home in the next packet, which was expected to sail in a few days after."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 17.

"So great is the strength of the forts in our harbour, that it is now thought impossible for the enemy to enter it. The time a vessel takes to pass Carlisle, Dog's Nose, and Spike island forts, is fifteen minutes, on an average, during which time 80 twenty-four pounders can be firing at her; allowing each of these to be discharged six times in two minutes and an half, they will fire 2880 shots before a vessel can clear the forts; and supposing one fourth not to take effect, 2160 shot must take place."

"Station of the King's troops in this county, 2d horse at Mallow, 5th foot at Youghall, 8th dragoons at Cloyne, 14th ditto at Bandon, 68th and 52d foot, besides the Independent Companies at Kinsale, 81st foot, Cloyne and fort Carlisle, 13th and 18th light dragoons, 66th, 67th, and 77th foot in Cork, Cove, and Crosshaven, with a very large train of artillery in Cork and its vicinity."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 17.

"The different movements, and arrivals of the army are so numerous, that to describe them would require much care and time; suffice it to say, that hitherto were quiet and easy as to a French or Spanish invasion; and from the precautions taken by Government, this city and adjacent country being now a perfect military park, we bid defiance to our enemies at large."

"In the midst of all the confusion and bustle so disagreeably attended on those alarming occasions, such as distrust, and public credit at a stand, the resources of our custom-house very low, and no money there to pay the troops, of course his Majesty's service was in danger of suffering—when lo! a tender was made to Sir John Irwine, the Commander in Chief, by Mr. George Gold, informing him, that he and the other Roman Catholic gentlemen of Cork were ready and willing to supply him with money for support of his Majesty's service, and that they would share what they possessed to the last guinea; and, in consequence thereof, Sir John Irwine has, with the most agreeable politeness, accepted the offer. This is a most pleasing proof of virtue and loyalty, and must be highly pleasing to his Majesty, especially at a time when it may be supposed most people, of all denominations, would plead their not having any call at command, or, perhaps, be hiding in holes what they had in their possession."

The following exhortation was read yesterday at all the Roman Catholic chapels in this city:

"The Roman Catholics of this city are earnestly exhorted to maintain at all times, but particularly now when we are threatened by foreign enemies, a peaceable behaviour, and to shew their zeal and loyalty to his present Majesty and government. They are to consider the military that have been sent here for our defence as their best friends and protectors, and so far from quarrelling with them, we strenuously exhort you to cherish and use them with every civility in your power, that by this and every other demonstration, all our enemies may see that one only interest unites us all, and that we are ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in support of the common cause."

"The city is in high spirits upon having discovered, as they imagine, a mode of totally blowing up all the works at the new Customhouse, and preventing the least possibility of their being ever reinstated.—The committee for setting leases, after rummaging all the old city parchments they could find in the town-clerk's office, cannot find the least trace of any grant whatever being made of the ground which was lately taken by the Commissioners, for their present site.—They farther allege, that the person who let the ground upon the north wall could convey no right, which rests absolutely with the city, and for which reason they have given orders to the Recorder, to file a bill as soon as possible, to restore that part of their estate, and to give every obstruction to the works."

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 17th October 1781.

MR TYTLER Advocate, Professor of Civil History, and Greek and Roman Antiquities, intends to begin, on the 22d of November next, a Course of Lectures on UNIVERSAL HISTORY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

PRINTERS.

WANTED, some JOURNEYMEN COMPOSITORS and PRESSMEN—Apply at the ARDOLLO PRESS, Edinburgh, 1st October 1781.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Farms of HILLSLOP, CALFHILL, and ALLANSHAW, jointly or separately, lying in Roxburghshire. These Lands contain about 1800 Scots acres. The Farm of Calphill is wholly arable, and, by stipulations in the leases, the tenants have been restrained from labouring these eighty years past; and from this circumstance, and the situation of the ground, there being abundance of fine stores for inclosing, the subject is capable of much improvement.—On Hillslop and Calphill there are already four inclosures by stone dykes, containing forty acres; and there is a march-dyke along the whole west side of these lands lately built.—Allanshaws is valued in the old books of the county at 400 l. Scots; the Lands of Hillslop and Calphill at 368 l. and duly returned at a Forty-shilling Land of old extent. All of these lands hold of the Crown; and the proprietor has an heritable right to the tenants. A purchaser may enter to the natural possession at Whitsunday next.

A L S O.

The Farms of LADYSIDE and GARYALD, in the parish of Heriot, and shire of Edinburgh. These Lands are of great extent, hold of the Crown, and were, prior to the year 1680, separately returned Forty-shilling Lands of old extent.

A L S O.

An INCLOSURE, of eight acres, adjoining the town of Dalkeith, rented at 34 l. And several Houses, and Areas for building on in the middle of the town.

A commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, Garden, and Offices, situated in the west end of Lauriston Street, Edinburgh.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Northwick of Crookstown, the proprietor, or William Riddell writer to the Agent.

N. B. This advertisement not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Estate of WESTFIELD, lying within the parish of Spynie and shire of Elgin and Forfar. This estate is of excellent soil, remarkably well accommodated, and of great extent for the stock. It is situated in the best cultivated and most pleasant part of the shire. The mansion-house is within two miles of the sea, and a little distance from the town of Elgin. Those who incline to purchase may apply to John Jones, writer to the Agent, or Mr. William Robertson merchant, Elgin.

SIR,
It is universally acknowledged to be a very difficult matter to prevent any thing, however agreeable at first, from palting either upon the appetite or the senses. The best seasoned dish, if often offered up, never fails to produce that effect upon the one; the most entertaining amusement, constantly repeated, has a similar influence upon the other.

I was led into these reflections, Mr Printer, from a pretty close attendance upon Mr Breslaw since his arrival in this city, at whose exhibitions, it is generally imagined, there can be but little entertainment, after the first night. The case, however, is widely different. That some of his most capital deceptions may be seen every time he performs, I will readily admit; but, then, they are so variously exhibited as to increase the astonishment of the beholder. The number of tricks, too, of which he is in possession, and the neatness and dexterity with which he represents them, gives him an evident advantage over any performer that ever appeared in his line. The first puts it in his power to give continual variety, while the other never fails to please his audience. Nothing but the truth of these observations, can account for the numerous and brilliant companies which have hitherto attended him in Mary's Chapel, and from whence, I will venture to say, they never go away without highly admiring his very extraordinary abilities. But, Mr Printer, these are not confined to his public exhibitions. He shines, if possible, with redoubled lustre in select private parties, to many of which, of the most respectable rank, he has been invited since his arrival here. There he cannot be said to have any assistance, which some people may suspect he receives when performing in public; and yet, strange to relate, the deceptions with which he entertains his friends in private, are still more amazing than those which he either does or can exhibit in Public.

I cannot conclude this letter, without saying a few words, with regard to the young Lady who accompanies Mr Breslaw. Considering her youth, she may well be looked upon as a prodigy. That a child of about ten years of age should be capable of executing, with the greatest propriety, so long and so variable a performance as the celebrated George Alexander Stevens Lecture on Heads, will scarce be credited by those who have not been witnesses to her delivery of them. The bursts of applause, however, with which she is always received, can leave no room to doubt her abilities; nor can a stronger proof be adduced of her merits, both as an orator and a singer, than the approbation she has always been thought entitled to by people of the first taste in the kingdom.

Your giving a place to the above in your useful and entertaining paper, will oblige,
Sir, your very humble servant,
A. B.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, Cork, Sept. 15. 1781.

Such tricks bath strong imagination. SHAKESPEARE.

THE truth of Shakespeare's observation was never more strongly verified than in what I am now going to relate, which will show the amazing power the imagination has on our perceptions. We have been, for some time past, greatly alarmed with numberless reports of the combined squadrons cruising off our island, and that they fully intended to make a serious landing, thinking, no doubt, that a step of this nature would embarrass the Ministry more than the intercepting the Jamaica and West India fleets, upon which, also, they might have their eye. Early last Thursday morning we were roused from our beds with reports of the enemy's squadron being desisted steering in for our harbour, with an easy sail. We were thrown into the greatest confusion; but our VOLUNTEERS, fully convinced they meant only to parade a little, were in a great bustle, and looked very big. In a little time, our bay, and every eminence, was crowded with spectators, all eager to see this hostile fleet, which seemed fairly to be standing in for the land. Some affirmed that they could count above 50 large ships of war; others, who pretended to have better eyes than their neighbours, affirmed they saw ten or twelve three-deckers, above forty two-deckers, besides several large frigates; while others, more modestly, said, that the whole was at too great a distance, and too confused, for them to conjecture how many the fleet consisted of. At last they seemed to us to bring to, as if they intended to man their boats, and attempt a descent: Our VOLUNTEERS looked a little crest-fallen. We were kept for more than an hour in a state of the greatest anxiety, every minute expecting to see their boats pushing in for the shore, when, to our inexpressible joy and surprise, the sails of this mighty squadron vanished from our sight in a twinkling; the masts followed next; and, in a few seconds, after the fun had broke through the clouds, there were neither two-decker nor three-decker to be seen. We were all exceedingly happy that our foes had moved off so quietly; but our VOLUNTEERS seemed to be greatly disappointed, that a descent had not really taken place.

The appearance which had so long and so completely deceived and terrified us, was no other than one of those astonishing fog-banks, which appear so often in the southern ocean, and which impose even on the most celebrated navigators. Had this phenomenon happened in the evening, how many swift-sailing cutters would have been dispatched with the tidings to England! Darby and the grand fleet, who are always drinking water at Torbay, would have been put in a great bustle. We returned home in the highest spirits, and fully convinced that all the Lisbon Captains and others, who so confidently affirmed that they had sailed through the combined fleets, must have been deceived by such fog-banks, and that they never were within some hundred miles of an island.

W. A.

TO BE LET,
THE MANSION-HOUSE OF AUCHINDIN-
NY, with the Garden, and Offices, and about one hundred acres of LAND surrounding the house.
The premises are pleasantly situated six miles south from Edinburgh, and within a mile of Roslin. The house will accommodate a large family.
For further particulars, apply to John Moir writer to the signet.

SIR,
I am one of your constant readers, I beg leave, through the channel of your useful paper, to ask a few Queries, as I am told liberty and liberality of sentiment are as familiar to your climate as despotism is in northern latitudes.

Query, Has a British Parliament made any law to oblige the inhabitants of this country to lodge, under the name of two soldiers, a man and his wife; or, in case he cannot lodge them, to pay them 10 d. a-week?

Query, Has the Magistrates of a burgh a right to make such a law; or can a billet-master do it without any law?

Query, Is it a general practice to lodge an equal number of men on every person who, by his trade, is rated local quarters, suppose one trades to the extent of 50 l. and another to 1500 l. a-year?

Query, What trades are denominated local quarters? Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents will be so good as give an answer to the above, which would oblige
A Lover of Constitutional Liberty.

Aberdeen, Sept. 25.

SCURVY, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, &c.

CHARLES ELLIOT Bookfeller, Edinburgh, from the fullest evidence of the superior efficacy of Mr SPILSBURY'S DROPS over others now vended, conceives there is not a necessity of re-publishing the extraordinary cures performed by this medicine, when he has it in his power to oblige the public gratis with a testimonial much more interesting and satisfactory to the patient, which is a perusal of a celebrated work lately published, entitled, Free Observations on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedy, price 2 s. 6 d. Octavo, wherein they may see not only the author's mode of treating those complaints, but a selection of 70 remarkable successful cases, many of which comes within our knowledge.—On returning the books within a fortnight, the money deposited is repaid at my shop, Parliament Close.

N. B. Other venders in the country for Mr Spilsbury's Drops, (Price 4 s. small and 7 s. large bottles) are the following Bookfellers, viz.
Mr Alex. Thompson, Aberdeen, Mr E. Wilson, Dumfries,
W. Sharp, Inverness, G. Elliot, Kelfo,
J. Gillies, Perth, James Duncan, Glasgow.

ELGIN, 28th September 1781.

By Order of the SHERIFF-DEPUTE of ELGIN.
WHEREAS Seven CATTLE strayed some time ago into the parks of Brodie, whereof three have been claimed, and the other four remaining, viz. A black Quey, four years old, a black Cow, five years old, a black Cow with crum horns, five years old, and a black Stot, two years old, have been duly proclaimed at this market-cross, and at the kirk of Dyke: Intimation is hereby made to all concerned, to claim and prove their property herein, and pay the expence of maintenance and others, against Friday the 12th of October next; with certification that they will be sold by roup at Elgin on that day, for the above effect, and the balance of the price consigned as the law directs. The marks of each are to be seen in the Sheriff-clerk's office.

N. B. Four small Cattle, part of these formerly advertised, were sold by roup this day, at 3 l. 1 s. sterling. If any person has an interest in the price, let him apply to the Sheriff thereabout.
Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

That TENEMENT of HOUSES, lying at the foot of Leith Walk, and fronting the coach-road to Edinburgh by the Canongate.

The subjects consist of a high fore house of two rooms fronting the road, and a kitchen, with a garden of considerable extent behind the house, lately possessed by Charles Gordon vintner; with two high houses, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen each, presently possessed by Alexander Neilson clubmaker, and George Stielwright; and large garret common to the whole.

The progress of writs and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of William Wilson junior, writer to the signet, to whom any person desirous of concluding a private bargain may apply.

If the subjects are not sold, the house lately possessed by Charles Gordon will be SET.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of JOHN PRINGLE of Crichton, and ROBERT RUTHERFORD of Fairnlee.

THE Creditors are desired, without delay, to lodge in the hands of Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or Hugh Bremner his clerk, their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity, specifying the particular sums owing to them, the annual rents due, and the payments (if any) made, that the Trustee may be enabled to draw up a correct state of the debts, a scheme of division of the prices of the lands now sold, and of the other funds collected for their payment.

As this division will be final, the creditors must blame themselves, if they neglect to produce, and so are omitted.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES DUNLOP late Merchant in Glasgow.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of Mr Dunlop have resolved, with the approbation of the Commissioners, to divide among the said creditors, at Whit Sunday next, the whole funds recovered since making the first dividend in November 1772: And they intimate to those who have not received the first dividend, if there are any, that if they do not prove their debts, and lodge their claims in the hands of Claud Marshall writer in Glasgow, agent for the Trustees, between and Candlemas next, they will be excluded from both dividends, as the Trustees will make a final division of the whole funds remaining in their hands.

Glasgow, 29th August 1781.

Alexander Speirs,
Andrew Blackburn,
Andrew Sym.

SEAMEN WANTED.

THE LIVELY PRIVATEER,
WILLIS MACHELL Commander, mounting 18 carriage guns, having returned to Leith with great success,—a few able and ordinary SEAMEN are wanted for the remainder of the cruise, which expires in December first.

The best encouragement will be met with, by applying to the Captain on board, or to Messrs Ramfay, Williamson, and Co.

A MASTER, well acquainted with the North Sea, is also wanted for the Lively.

At LONDON for BORROWSTOUNNESS and ALLOA, THE FAIR ELLIOT, JAMES MACKIE for JAMES DRUMMOND Master,

Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Letters addressed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be attended to.



HOUSE IN ARGYLE-SQUARE.

TO BE SOLD, the DWELLING-HOUSE in Argyle-Square, belonging to DAVID ERSKINE Clerk to the Signet, consisting of twelve rooms, several light closets, kitchen, garrets, and four cellars, with a back area, water-pipe, and many other conveniences. One of the rooms is 30 feet by 18, and of a proper height. The situation of the house is pleasant and central.—It will be shown on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, betwixt one and three afternoon.
A purchaser may have access at Martinmas next.

A Bleaching Field and Printing Ground, with Utensils at Ormiston, in East Lothian, TO BE LET—BY ANDREW WIGHT.

THE Whitening of Linen, and Callico Printing, was carried on by his Son, with success, for several years, till his death; and the premises are now to be LEASED, for such a number of years as parties can agree upon. The conveniences for both branches of business are many and commodious; the prints and utensils for printing, and machinery for washing and cleaning the cloth, are numerous and in good order; twenty books of patterns in good taste, and many new of the present fashion, lately cut. The business, already established, might be carried on to great extent by one or more persons, if fully instructed in all the branches of the whitening and printing business.

A NEAT HOUSE, for a small family, Offices, and Garden, will be LET also, with or without the bleaching ground and utensils; to which 20 or 30 acres of Ground, inclosed, may be added, if required.
Enquire of the said Andrew Wight.

By the Trustees for the Creditors of McCall and Smellie, Merchants in Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Sheid, near the Cross, in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the third day of October 1781, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS,

Disposed by the said Debtors to the said Trustees, viz.

I. All and whole the thirty-seven shilling and six penny Land of old extent in Easter Dalbeth, called EASTER HILL, with the pertinents, and the Park contiguous thereto called BRAIDFAULD; with the share of Clydesmill, and Salmon Fishing in the river Clyde, belonging to the said lands; all lying within the Barony parish of Glasgow, in the shire of Lanark. As also, The going COAL-WORKS, Engine, and other Machinery for working coal, erected on the said grounds.—The lands, consisting of 72 acres or thereby, lie, pleasantly situated, upon the north bank of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow. There is a neat convenient mansion-house and offices on them, besides farm houses, with a garden well stocked with fruit-trees.—There are several deep seams of coal in the lands, which, from their good quality and vicinity to Glasgow, have a ready market; and, by proper attention, they may be wrought to great extent and advantage.—The above lands will be set up in whole or in lots, if bidders incline.

John Horn at Easter Hill will show the lands.

II. A HOUSE in Queen's Street of Glasgow, lately built by George McCall; and the back Court and Garden behind, to the south of a line along the north gavel of the said house.

III. That LOT OF GROUND for building, lying in Queen's Street, with some offices thereon, contiguous to and on the north of the lot last mentioned, and on the south of and contiguous to Mr Cunningham's house and grounds.

IV. The HOUSE, being the second storey of a fore Tenement in Glasgow, on the east side of the street leading from the Cross to the College; together with the Cellars and pertinents; all as possessed by Archibald Smellie merchant in Glasgow.

All who are indebted to Archibald Smellie and Son for coals, are desired to pay what they owe to John Ronald merchant in Glasgow, who alone has power to receive and discharge the same, and will be found at the shop of William and Alexander Cooper, merchants in Glasgow.

The articles of roup, and progress of writs of the said lands, and a plan of the country lands, are to be seen in the hands of Tho. Graham writer in Glasgow; and a copy of the articles of roup, and inventory of the progress of writs, are lodged with Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon the 18th day of December next.

The Lands and Estates of ABBOTSHAUGH and MUNGAL, GARDUCH, and FULLERSHAUGH, upon the river Carron, adjoining the Carron Works, all lying within the parishes of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and shire of Stirling.

The free rent of the stock of the lands of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's feu duty of 8 l. 9 s. 3 d. sterling, after all deductions, is 299 l. 16 s. 10-12ths sterling; which, valued at 22 years purchase, amounts to L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

Free teind is 68 l. 8 s. 4 d. 4-12ths sterling; which, valued at five years purchase, amounts to 342 1 9 8-12ths

Total upset value of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, is 6937 15 4

The free-rent of the lands of Garduch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors have right, after deductions, is 29 l. 14 s. 2 d. 1-12th sterling; and being valued at 22 years purchase, the upset price is 653 11 9 10-12ths

The free rent of the lands of Fullershaugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors have right, including Carron House, Gardens, and Offices, Warehouse, Cran Wharf, and Shore Dues, &c. &c. is 176 l. 10 s. 11 d. 2-12ths sterling, and being valued at different rates, the upset value of the whole is 2528 8 5 8-12ths

Total upset value, L. 10119 15 7 6-12ths

The situation of these lands in the Carle of Falkirk, so near the works of Carron, and the apparent advantages from it, need not to be stated.

The articles of sale may be seen in the Office of Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session; and copies and every information may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN GALLOWAY.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Blair's Arms Inn, at Kirkcudbright, on Friday the 2d of November next, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon.

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER, MIDDLE, and NETHER AIRDS; comprehending the BENNANHILL, the Ferry-boat of the Roan and Brocklock Meadow as pertinents of the said lands; the Fishings of Salmon in cruives and draughts on the waters of Dee and Kenn, lying within the parish of Kells and stewardry of Kirkcudbright: ALSO, All and Whole the Two and a half Merk Land of AIRIE, of old extent, with the pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Balmaghie, and stewardry foresaid.

The present free rent of the Lands and Boat is 134 l. 2 d. 1-3d; of which the Over and Middle Airds pay 55 l. 11 s. 1 d. 1-3d, on a tack which is current for eight years after Whit Sunday next; but, on the expiring of that tack, these lands will give a very considerable addition of rent.

The Lands all hold of the Crown for payment of a feu-duty of 2 l. 3 s. 4 d. yearly, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet; and any person wanting to view the lands, or to treat for a private bargain, will apply to the proprietor at the house of Airds.

It is requested, that the Creditors of Mr Maghie of Airds will transmit exact notes of their debts to the said Hugh Corrie; and that they will meet at Kirkcudbright, on Friday the 26th of October, at eleven o'clock before noon, to concert the most speedy and least expensive measures for their payment.